



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 10, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
GOMPERS ON SYNDICALISM
THE UNIVERSAL LABEL
THE NEW LABOR TEMPLE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Samuel Gompers, in discussing industrial unionism in the May issue of the "American Federationist" says in part:

"The history of the organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is replete with incidents of its members contending with one another, often heatedly, over mooted questions. Long and earnestly, sometimes with warmth that merges into bitterness, have they supported their positions, but when a decision, perhaps temporary, has been reached, the minority, at least for the time being, has gracefully yielded, so that the organized labor movement has presented a solid front to all opponents. That this result has been almost the universal outcome is the great underlying cause for the constant accession of the unorganized workers to the ranks of the trade unions.

"If development is to ensue, the workman who has lived in industrial darkness must be given the light which the organizations of labor shed. Workmen, many of whom have been denied the opportunity of even a common school education, by the discussion of problems which are continually arising in their unions, become frequently ready and logical debaters, and are valuable assets in the cause for which we are all endeavoring to do our level best to strengthen and make still more effective.

"While there is constant evolution in all forms of industry, so also is there a corresponding evolution in the trade unions. One objectionable method in industry is being championed and herculean efforts being made to introduce it, that of "speeding up" the workman. The counterpart of this method should not be adopted as a code for the trade unions in pursuing their activities. Enduring achievements come slowly and are the result of carefully considered methods and efforts directed with wisdom and a proper regard for the rights, predilections and conditions of those involved. Our organizations are voluntary, there being no commanding officers with absolute authority to demand obedience. Persuasion is the only agency whereby changes are made possible in any direction. This important fact is entirely forgotten by some impetuous spirits, and while they advocate unlimited democracy for themselves, it frequently appears that if their methods were employed the democracy so conspicuous in the trade unions would be swallowed up by autocracy.

"The preservation of democratic methods in the unions of labor is of equal importance to the preservation of the unions; for, if the democracy of our voluntary organizations is destroyed, so also will the organizations wither and decay.

"From every point of view, therefore, it must appear to the student of voluntary associated effort that extreme diligence must be exercised, so that we must not lose sight of the fundamental principles of our movement. Education and wisdom come as the reward of honest effort to solve present day problems. In meeting new conditions care must be exercised to profit by history. We live not in the era of miracles. Our movement is the expression of discontent and injustice. The great benefits that have accrued to the toilers

as the result of their associated efforts have been won by their adherence to certain established and well-grounded principles, upon which all workers can and should unitedly stand. The marshalling of individual effort into an enduring, effective, and fighting unit has been a problem of the ages.

"Industrial unionism, so-called (for no comprehensive definition has as yet been found to prescribe its boundary lines, or to classify the elements to be contained therein), is a theory which, if carried to its logical (or better still, illogical) conclusion, is harking back to the primitive battlefield. The advocates of this form of organization, at least a great many of them, assume that the organizations of labor can be successfully combined into one gigantic union, and the power of that union so concentrated that it would, or could, be moved on an instant's notice, as an automaton. Were it possible to reach a condition of this character—the concentration of power necessary to carry out the objects desired—the democracy which now exists in our unions would, as already shown, give way to autocracy. Power would be at the top, and not at the foundation, as now exemplified by the local unions.

"The success of the American Federation of Labor is based chiefly on the very absence of that power which industrial union advocates desire to introduce. It must not be forgotten that the organizations of labor are composed of living, breathing men and women, and not of wooden figures. These men and women have opinions upon all questions; they also have natural rights, which they will protect as seems best to them, and above all, if I interpret aright the human trend of events, they will vehemently protest against any method which would pervert the existing power of democracy.

"Whatever changes that are to occur will come as a development, and not as a cataclysm. Our movement is constantly in a state of evolution. The Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, the Union Label Department, the Railroad Department, and the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor have come into existence without the blare of trumpets or as the result of fierce contentions, but by the orderly process of evolutionary methods. The system federations, combining the shop trades on various railroads, have also come into being in the same manner. There has ever been, and is now, a gradual closing of the ranks; but this has been brought about by education and a clear understanding by the men involved of the purposes for which this new order of things has been evolved.

"No individual, however erudite he may be, can prophesy the exact changes that are to take place in the future; neither can he foretell what steps it will be necessary for the organizations to take. The rank and file of the labor movement are charged with the responsibility of designating the future form of organization. If it is their desire to change it, it will be changed. But all can rest assured that no step will be taken hastily; but, on the contrary, each proposition will be carefully considered ere a move is made.

It cannot be gainsaid that the trade unions of

today have performed, and are performing, a valiant service for the workers of our time. They are the only agencies that give relief in the hour of need. They constantly guard the rights and interests of those who toil. Misery and distress have been banished in numberless communities; millions of homes have been brightened; and manhood, womanhood, and childhood have been the beneficiaries of their influence and work. Society as a whole has been favorably affected, the very essence of free government has been strengthened, by the invigorating influence of our unions. The unions of labor stand as the bulwark of the liberties of the people. The service they have performed is the illuminating feature of the history of the world.

"There are many lateral movements foisted by faddists and mere enthusiasts who extravagantly claim that a method has been found where the camel can easily pass through the eye of the trade union needle, and who assert that by the employment of a species of legerdemain the trade union movement can be transformed and made the instrument capable of securing instantaneous industrial emancipation. Partisan political action cranks occupy another niche; they continually inveigh against trade union activity, and are willing to stake the destiny of the trade unions upon the turn of a single political card. In fact, if the foundations of the trade union principle were not laid so deep and strong, the convulsions produced by these counter-movements would destroy them. Furthermore, these side issues are to a great extent injected for the purpose of distracting the attention of the trade unionists from the organizations which have made it possible for the workmen to secure a greater measure of freedom. Wealth possessors are not alarmed at the strident notes of bombastic proclamations or lurid theories, but they are vitally concerned and alarmed at the growth and progress of the trade unions. No other agency has been successful in redressing the grievous wrongs suffered by workmen and workwomen.

"Let us see to it that the trade unions are perpetuated. Their development is a matter of time. The form of organization will be determined by the workers interested, and will be determined with a view of retaining the strength already attained as well as acquiring greater force. The unions of labor cannot be destroyed by the possessors of wealth. It should be the uppermost thought of every union man to preserve them so that the future generations may fall heir to the achievements resultant upon the heroic struggle that has been made by the past and present."

The Iowa State Federation of Labor, whose charter was revoked in 1909 because of its refusal to comply with section 1, article XI of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, has applied for reaffiliation. This State organization refused to comply with the constitution of the American Federation of Labor in the Electrical Workers' case, having recognized the seceding faction. The organization has now reversed its position, as well as has the central body of Sioux city, Iowa.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

By Theodore Johnson.

In the issue of the "Labor Clarion" of March 8, 1912, there was published a proposed constitutional amendment, the purpose of which was to provide for the fixing of minimum rates of wages by means of boards or other agencies. Herewith is a draft of a constitutional amendment of much wider scope. It relates to the regulation of all matters in connection with employment of labor, wages, hours and conditions, and provides also for employment of those unable to secure employment, relief against occupational diseases and other sickness. The draft follows:

The Legislature may by appropriate legislation which need not be of general and uniform operation throughout the State, regulate and fix the minimum rate of wages for work, labor or services to be paid by employers, and the maximum hours, terms, and conditions of work, labor or service of employees in any occupation, trade, profession, industry, business, or employment whatsoever, private or public; may provide for the protection, safety and welfare of all persons employed as aforesaid; and may provide for the relief of persons unable for any cause to perform labor, work or service or unable to secure employment; means for such relief may be paid for through compulsory contributions from private employers, from the State, or from its local subdivisions, or by means of taxation upon property, industry or business, and such relief may include employment upon public work by the State, the counties, cities and counties, cities, or other public or municipal corporations; and for the purpose of providing for relief of the unemployed the term public work may include any enterprise for the development of the natural resources of the State, its industries, or means of travel and transportation, whether such enterprises are carried on under public or private management and control; and public moneys may be expended and public credit may be loaned for the prosecution of such enterprises; provided that the main profits and benefits of any such private enterprise or public work shall accrue to the persons employed thereon or to the people of the State or of any of its local subdivisions. The Legislature shall not be restricted by any provision to the contrary contained in this constitution from providing and enforcing the legislation contemplated by this section; and it may provide for the fixing of the different minimum rates of wages and the maximum hours of employment, and the determination and control of any and all matters in connection with the foregoing subjects of legislation, including the settlement of any dispute or claim arising under such legislation, by arbitration, by State, municipal or other public officers, boards or commissions, by the courts, or by either, any or all of these agencies. It is further provided that until the Legislature shall provide a law applicable to a particular occupation, trade, business, profession, industry or employment whatsoever carried on or conducted in any county, city and county, or city, the legislative body of such county, city and county, or city shall have authority and power, within their respective jurisdictions, similar in extent and effect to that conferred upon the Legislature as aforesaid, to pass local laws governing the matters herein set forth, anything in their charters, or in the general laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. And any power or authority by this section conferred upon the Legislature or upon the legislative body of any county, city and county, or city shall be understood as concurrent with the power of the people of the State or of the people of any of its subdivisions by means of the initiative and the referendum to legislate upon the subjects contemplated by this section.

GOMPERS ON SYNDICALISM.

In a very lengthy discussion of syndicalism in the May issue of the "American Federationist" President Gompers concludes as follows:

"American labor is not content with existing conditions. The best is just barely good enough for the toilers—the wealth producers of our country—the men and women who do the great service to society, the service without which progress would cease and civilized life be impossible.

"In the presence of syndicalism and the other wild 'isms' that would paralyze society to cure it, we say to the world that the trade unions, as affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, represent the true spirit and thought, the just activities, and the high aspirations of labor.

"When the organizing, economic and political methods of the American Federation of Labor are carefully compared with those of the wage workers of European countries, the solid and practical foundation of our continental movement is clearly seen.

"Our Federation is not partisan to a political party, it is partisan to principle and purpose, the interest of the workers.

"Our Federation's tactics have been consistent, its basic principles uncompromissorial, its methods continuously successful to the possible limit. Its progress, unceasing in the past, promises to have a greater momentum in the future.

"The system of American Federation of Labor organization, free from entangling political partisan alliances, and culminating in the federation of autonomous unions in each trade and calling, is unrivaled in the world.

"The general rate of wages which our unions have wrenched from unwilling employers, bent on setting our individual members in competition with one another, is in all cases higher than wages in any other country. In some notable instances they are more than double. The short-hour movement has been more successful here than even in England. Evidence, which ought to strike home even to the prejudiced and the ignorant, that the trade union movement of America is on the right track to accomplish all possible things for the workers, lies in the fact that the American Federation of Labor is today the model for the united unions of Germany and the General Federation of Trades of Great Britain.

"The rank and file, the great body of affiliated organizations of our American Federation of Labor, do not bother themselves with either syndicalism or any other panacea-working 'ism.' Our trade unionists understand the limits of municipal politics, and already in a large part of the country, through the initiative and referendum, are enabled to take up one local reform at a time and enlist the entire force in the community conceived possible in the support of each. To mention but one political reform, the extent to which municipal utility undertakings have been placed under a far stricter regulation than formerly, in which work trade unionists have uniformly participated, while it has been ignored by those who believe in municipalization as a step toward the goal of a co-operative commonwealth, has marked a long advance in social justice.

"Syndicalism has not the faintest show of success in America, nor has any other 'ism' which does not contemplate an opportunist movement through obviously needed reforms toward economic justice, step by step, in accordance with the convictions of the majority in community, state, nation and continent."

"I see one of our big corporations is going to do something for its old clerks."

"Good enough! What form will it take?"

"Well, after a man has been with them twenty-five years they're going to give him a gold stripe on his sleeve."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Day and Night Schools of the Young Men's Christian Association are attracting a large number of students. The evening Law School closes its 12th year on the 17th of this month and opens again in September. The Reading Room of the Institution is one of the finest in the city as all the leading publications, representing pretty much every phase of life, are on file, including the "Labor Clarion," the "American Federationist," and the "Typographical Journal," and Milwaukee "Social Democrat."

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ENGINEMEN PROTEST REPORT.

Following is the report of a board of inquiry appointed by Lodge No. 94 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Tucson, Ariz., on a boiler explosion on the Southern Pacific recently:

"To the Public: Recent issues of the Tucson papers contain an account of the report of the board of inquiry that investigated the boiler explosion of an S. P. locomotive at Stanwix station on the 9th inst. The report of the board is so opposite to the facts of the case, as well as casting a stigma on the engineer, Mr. C. C. Vaughn, a member of the B. L. F. and E. who is dead and cannot defend himself, and at the same time it is liable to create in the minds of the general public that all enginemen are a careless lot; that we feel we cannot let this report go out to the public without making a protest as well as showing up that this explosion was not due to the carelessness or negligence of Engineer Vaughn, and Fireman Norton. It has long been the practice of corporations, that whenever a boiler exploded and the engineer was killed to lay it to the carelessness on his part, generally rendering a report that the same was due to low water, and as the man was dead and could not defend himself, and as no man, or body of men had taken it upon themselves to defend the man, or place the right facts before the public, it has generally been accepted that the report of the board of inquiry was correct, and the stigma upon the engineer who was in charge of the engine as well as the enginemen as a body, has never been removed.

"Now, who composed this board of inquiry? With two exceptions, all are officials of the Southern Pacific Company and it is possible that the other two are on the pay rolls as inspectors, but there was not a practical locomotive engineer or fireman on the board. To be sure, the board only gives it as their opinion that this boiler was in first-class condition, and it is their unanimous opinion that the explosion was due to the carelessness or inattention of Engineer C. C. Vaughn and Fireman D. E. Norton. This proves nothing, but if this opinion is not offset by facts, that the reading public is very apt to conclude that their opinion is correct.

"The facts of the case are these: this engine came to the Tucson division about November, 1911, and gave trouble at once on account of the water glass not working properly, this was reported by five (5) different engineers at different times, but nothing was done about it by the company to remedy the defect. This can be substantiated by those engineers, and you can refer to work reports where this glass was reported as not working properly. Fireman Norton has made a statement that at the time of the explosion this water glass indicated that there was sufficient water in the boiler so that the crown-sheet was well covered.

"It is a well known fact that for about five months no competent boiler makers or machinists have been employed on the Tucson division, much boiler work has been reported, but it has either not been done at all, or has been performed in an incompetent and unsatisfactory manner.

"The slur cast upon Engineer Vaughn and Fireman Norton is unjust to them as well as to us. Mr. Vaughn was comparatively a young engineer, but his work has been such on the division that he had shown himself to be thoroughly competent. Mr. Norton is a young fireman, but is considered by engineers with whom he has fired, as very competent for a man who has been in the service for the length of time he has been employed.

"The men are not seeking a quarrel with the company, nor do we wish to say or do anything that would frighten the traveling public and de-

ter them from patronizing the company's train service. But we feel that this slur upon one of our members, as well as the firemen as a body is too great to be overlooked, and take this means of getting our protest before the public.

"CACTUS LODGE No. 94, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN."

RAILROAD UNION FORMED.

Division No. 587 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is the name of the union formed by trainmen of the Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway last week. The organization is the first of its kind in the northwest.

For some weeks employees of the railroad have been quietly working to effect a union and were so successful that sufficient members to obtain a charter were gained before the company had an inkling of what was taking place.

As soon as the company officials heard of the organization, members of the newly-formed union were stricken from the railroad's payroll as fast as new men could be obtained.

At a meeting of the union afterward excitement ran high. The men were in regular session busily passing resolution after resolution. Believing that the company was well-informed as to their actions, either from inside the organization or by external means, lookouts made occasional rounds of the building. On one of these trips two men were discovered hiding under the hall, one with a note book in hand in which he had evidently been trying to obtain a verbatim report of the meeting.

The two men were later booked at the police

station on open charges, but later permitted to go on their own recognizances. At the station the men informed the police that they were operatives of a local detective agency.

At a meeting Saturday night between members of the union and representatives of the company, the union was recognized by the company, and an agreement drawn up for six months. At this time the men only asked that the union be recognized and that the men dropped by the company be reinstated with full pay for lost time, which was granted.

Everything is now peaceful along the Rainier Valley line.

It may serve as a comfort to us, in all our calamities and afflictions, that he who loses anything and gets wisdom by it is a gainer by the loss.—L'Estrange.

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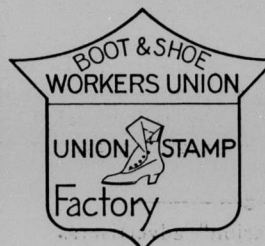
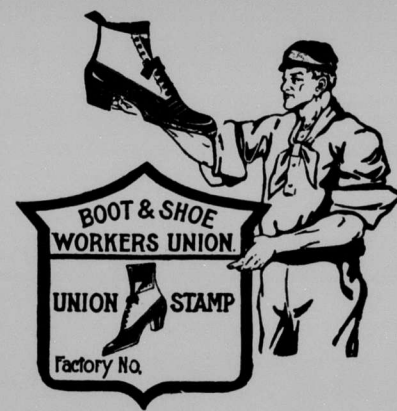
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

THE UNIVERSAL LABEL.

The following letter has been forwarded by Andrew J. Gallagher to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of the universal label:

May 4, 1912.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President, Frank Morrison, Secretary; 801 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: I am advised that your council will shortly consider Resolution No. 141, introduced by me on instruction of the State Federation of Labor at the Atlanta convention, 1911.

At first I thought I would forward you each separately an argument in favor of the general provisions of this resolution, but on second thought it occurred to me, that since you are extremely busy with trade union affairs, and since the resolution itself thoroughly covers the idea that I have in mind with reference to this particular subject, argument would be burdensome.

I do not propose a revolution in the matter of label agitation or propaganda. This fact stands out, and can be controverted by any advocate of separate craft labels, i. e., that the cost of advertising the sixty-nine or seventy labels of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. is considerable. I might recite the fact that the yearly cost of advertisement of the Garment Workers' label is in the neighborhood of \$60,000 to \$70,000, and the yearly cost of advertisement of the I. T. U. label would be considerably above \$10,000.

It is the wasted energy that I am trying to conserve. I am not going to question the justice of the position taken by label advocates when they say that they have spent years in advertising their own particular labels, and that this advertisement would be nullified by a change in either the style or the shape of their label, but I would call this to their attention, that the object of all of their efforts in this direction is to stamp the contour and color of their label, and the things for which it stands, upon the public mind, so that having become known it will be demanded on the particular article which their members produce. I do not intend to dwell here on the inconsistency of some of our label agitation (by this I mean the placing of the label upon a finished product which may have been in some of its stages the product of non-union labor).

What I propose, in short, is this:

First—That a small and select body of men familiar with label agitation (and not prejudiced on this question) be selected to make a thorough study, first, of the cost of label advertisement and agitation to the affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L.

Second—The possibility of concentrating such agitation and advertisement on a label of a general design but with distinct craft lettering.

Third—The centralization or bureaucratic authority in the matter of label propaganda, and a sensible and equitable arrangement of pro rata cost.

Fourth—Proposed legislation bringing about the highest protection against abuse of this particular label.

Fifth—The agitation among the masses for the one general design to the end that our label demand may be immeasurably increased.

It has occurred to me more than once that men of the type that represent the workers on your executive council could by consistent effort evolve a plan whereby a label of a general design and with craft distinction could be agreed upon, and be advertised if necessary by the separate label organizations.

I admit that this question has been discussed for years, and that the prejudice against it has become stronger as the years have passed, but I am sure that the time will come when the futility of attempting to acquaint millions of

people with sixty-nine or seventy separate label designs will be brought home with full force upon even the most ardent advocate of separate and distinct craft labels.

I think that your executive council should look upon this proposition with favor, and I think it would be a great constructive step. I respectfully suggest that the men selected be men who are students, first, of label history; and, second, that they will devote themselves strictly to this important work. I am sure that in a few years after this idea may have been given impetus by you, you will find cause to congratulate yourselves upon having made a step, which by some may be considered impracticable and revolutionary, but in time will be considered a step of the highest order of progressiveness in trade union regulations.

I trust that the subject matter of this communication and the resolution will not be lightly considered, and hope for favorable action thereon.

I beg to remain, with sincerest wishes,

Faternally yours,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,

Delegate from State Federation of Labor of California to the thirty-first annual convention, Atlanta, 1911.

VIOLATE AGREEMENT.

In Portland, although working under an agreement with local electrical firms which does not expire until day 1, 1913, the members of Local No. 317 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to the number of about 200 were locked out Wednesday morning when an increase of wages called for by the agreement was refused by all but several of the smaller firms.

A year ago Local No. 317 asked for an agreement with their employers under which the prevailing wages, \$4 per day, would be increased 25 cents every three months until a scale of \$5 per day was reached. The employers demurred, claiming that it would be difficult to bid under the plan proposed.

The employers, however, offered a counter proposition under which they agreed to a scale extending for two years and expiring May 1, 1913, and by which the men agreed to continue work at \$4 for the first year and to be given an advance to \$5 for the second year, commencing May 1, 1912.

Although it is known that work has been figured by contractors at the advance wage rate, the claim is made that the employers find themselves unable to pay the increase.

As before stated, the men involved number about 200, and the lockout affects much work now under way on the large buildings. The membership has taken a firm stand and is confident that the increase will shortly be granted.

The lockout finds the local in a splendid position.

TAILORS PROGRESSING.

At the last meeting of the Tailors' Union, held Monday night, it was reported that fourteen firms had signed up and that the Custom Tailors' Association was expected to come in before the close of the present month, thus leaving but few non-union establishments in the city. In order to help the cause along a strong demand should be maintained for the custom tailors' label. In this way the contract or sweatshop system will be wiped out.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC CONTROL.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The control of the principal commercial bodies of San Francisco is dominated by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Trade "boosting" expeditions are the favorite diversion allowed them by their master. The city business men are mustered on a train of Pullman cars, feasted with wine and eatables, and told that they are building up their trade by visiting their country customers. That the latter are put to the expense of entertaining them, is of little moment beside the great honor conferred on the small town by the visit of the merchant "princes."

In Eastern cities, where railroads do not dominate, trade is built up by different means. During the buying season, excursions are organized. Free railroad tickets are sent merchants and storekeepers of all the towns within the trading district. Special trains are made up, and the business men of every village and hamlet are brought to the city. They are lodged at the principal hotels, and entertainments are given in their honor. They may trade wherever they please. The wholesalers and manufacturers are glad to get these leaders of business to come to their city.

In San Francisco, the principal commercial organizations, instead of being devoted exclusively to promoting the commerce of the city, are used to aid public-service corporations plunder the people. If the farming, manufacturing or commercial interests of some part of the State seek to have freight rates reduced, these organizations rush to the aid of the railroad.

If a street railway wants a franchise on terms sacrificing the rights of the people, should the lighting company oppose a reduction in the high gas or electric rates, when the water company demands its rates be raised, officers of these organizations appear at the hearings, with the bribe-indicted officers of some of these corporations, and urge that their demands be granted. Now that the speculators who have gained control of the water company propose to filch the city of \$12,000,000, the "merchants" devote their time and energy to aiding them.

When the people of California, a year ago, freed themselves from the political domination of the Southern Pacific, they thought its control of the State was at an end; but its power over trade and commerce still exists. The leading merchants are in such fear of it, they have made little effort to become free. The rebates and favoritism to the servile, and the punishment and ruin meted out to independent ones, have debauched and covered the business community of California.

Through the various commercial bodies, the harbors of the entire Pacific Coast, from San Diego to Vancouver, are being turned over to railroad control. San Francisco, alone, possesses wharves where any vessel may dock on equal terms with those of the railroad. By means of a "Greater San Francisco," and the turning over of the harbor from the State to the city, the Southern Pacific now proposes to close up every available entrance to San Francisco on the Marin, Alameda, San Mateo and city shores. The traffic of the Panama Canal shall not profit California or the Pacific Coast, if the railroads can prevent it.

The harbors are the gateways of the nation, and belong to the whole country. Every part of California, country, town and city, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and other States are charged freight rates based on the water competition to San Francisco and other Pacific seaports, plus a charge from the water terminal to the interior point. Thus Reno has had to pay the rate from eastern points to Sacramento, plus the charge from Sacramento to Reno. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, in his decision in that case, showed that the Southern Pacific charged as much for that 150-mile back-

haul (which was not made, as the goods would be delivered at Reno) as was charged for a 1500-mile haul from Boston to St. Paul.

The people of the interior of California, the original producer, and the ultimate consumer, can save themselves, and save the State, by exerting their influence upon those with whom they do business. Refuse to trade with merchants who support these railroad schemes. Compel your commercial organizations to promote local industries. Let them begin by having their printing done at home. Make them cease being mere soliciting agencies for advertising and printing to be done by the Southern Pacific Railroad's Sunset Magazine Printing office.

CHICAGO PRESSMEN OUT.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist," in telling the story of the lockout of the Web Pressmen in that city, says:

"The Chicago afternoon newspapers, excepting 'The Daily Socialist,' which, of course, does not belong to the capitalist Newspaper Publishers' Association, were paralyzed Wednesday by the lockout of the pressmen on the Hearst papers, the 'Examiner' and the 'American.'

"Union pressmen on the 'Evening Post,' the 'Journal' and the 'News' refused to work pending the settlement of the present wage controversy or until some agreement had been reached between the publishers and the officials of the International Pressmen's Union. As a result, none of the afternoon sheets appeared on the streets.

"Trouble between the pressmen and the publishers began a little more than a year ago when the Hearst pressmen walked out on the eve of the mayoralty primaries over a wage disagreement.

"According to the binding agreement among the publishers the other papers suspended publication in sympathy with the Hearst papers.

"International President Lynch of the Typographical Union decided that the men were wrong in striking, but the American Federation of Labor later commended the strikers and condemned the Hearst papers. Since that time the situation has been strained to the breaking point.

"George L. Berry, international president of the Pressmen's Union, and Secretary-Treasurer Orr of the International Union have arrived in Chicago to take charge of the strike."

James M. Lynch has called a special meeting of the Typographical Union to discuss the situation.

LEGISLATION CONFERENCE.

The Labor Council last Friday night ordered the appointment of a committee of three to confer with similar committees from the Building Trades Council and the Socialist party with a view to united action in initiating legislation of a beneficial nature.

It is hoped that by these committees getting together and drawing up plans for the presentation to the respective bodies represented by the committees it will be possible to get much legislation through which will be of value to the workers.

A start along these lines is soon to be made.

McHUGH GOES EAST.

William H. McHugh, organizer of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, after having spent five months on the Pacific Coast, has left on an extended tour through Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and Iowa.

During his stay in California he assisted in adjusting a lockout of the cylinder press feeders in San Francisco, and was successful in negotiating an increase in the wages of the web pressmen of San Diego and Los Angeles. He made many friends while in this city, and carries with him the best wishes of all who met him.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.

If it rains or if it snows,
Keep a-going!
If it broods or if it blows,
Keep a-going!
If the fish haint on your line,
'Taint no use to sit and whine,
Jes' bait your hook and keep a-tryin',
And, keep a-going!
If the weather ruins your crop,
Keep a-going!
If you tumble from the top,
Keep a-going!
'Spose you're out of every dime,
Getting broke ain't any crime,
Jes' tell the world you're feeling fine!
And, keep a-going!
When you feel like all is up,
Keep a-going!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
And, keep a-going!
See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring!
When you feel like sighing—sing!
And, keep a-going!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta "Constitution."

Recently in Indianapolis Haywood, Drew and Emory spoke to the people of that city. Haywood claims to be opposed to everything that the other two men stand for, yet the Indianapolis "Union" quotes from the three speeches to show that all three stand for the same thing—the destruction of trade unionism.

Much has been said about how Astor, Guggenheim and Butt died, but of the brave men who kept up the courage of the others by playing "Nearer My God to Thee" as the ship went down, little has been said except in a general way. But few people have even seen their names in print. We recently came across a publication which gave this list of musicians: Krause, Hume, Taylor, Woodward, Clark, Brailey, Breicoux, Hartley. All honor to these heroes!

Mr. Geary, of the Steel Trust, in reporting to the stockholders, says in reply to questions put to them in a circular, that "22 per cent of the stockholders would like to see a reduction in the hours of labor" and "a small percentage desire this even at the expense of dividends," but he adds, "these are generally women and clergymen." No business man, of course, would think of reducing hours of labor below the mark now maintained—twelve hours a day—at the expense of dividends, and he says: "Personally I am not certain that twelve hours is a bad thing for the employees." Of course it is not a bad thing, because the employee still has about ten or eleven hours left in which to recuperate for the next day's work at 19 cents an hour. The employee ought to rejoice over the fact that he is allowed such privileges. Mr. Geary undoubtedly would be thankful for such favors granted by his employer.

THE NEW LABOR TEMPLE

A special order of business at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night was the report of the board of directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association.

President Bell of the Hall Association, in opening his remarks, stated that it was still necessary to raise \$37,000 in order to proceed with the erection of the new building, and that it was very essential that this amount be raised during the next ninety days, as the architects are now working on the blue prints and that the working plans will be ready to submit to contractors for bids in about six weeks, so that, allowing about a month for the receiving of bids, actual construction work should commence within ninety days, and that it is absolutely necessary that the required amount of money be on hand by that time. Otherwise work cannot be started.

The lease upon the present property, he said, expired with the close of the present year, and a renewal was very doubtful, and as it will require about eight months to complete the new building after actual work is started, there is no time to be lost.

The unions of this city are paying to private capital, in rentals, each month, about \$3000, and there is no good reason why this money should not be going into their own pockets by way of rent for their own building.

A double purpose is in view in building this temple. In the first place, it will bring the unions together in one building instead of leaving them scattered throughout the city as at present, and in the second place, it will mean a vast saving each year to the workers of this city. With the forces of labor concentrated in one building a more friendly feeling will spring up among them and much good result therefrom.

While San Francisco is in the forefront of the ranks of labor of this country in other respects, she lags woefully behind the other cities and towns of the country in that she has no permanent home of her own. Many of the smaller cities of California, in which there are central labor bodies, have permanent labor temples owned and conducted by the organizations affiliated. Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Spokane, Fresno, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles and San Diego all own their own homes, while San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, and the premier union city of the entire country, is as yet a rent payer to private parties.

The experiment of the Hall Association in building and operating the present labor temple has demonstrated positively that such an institution as the contemplated labor temple will be a most profitable investment for the unions of San Francisco. Starting without a dollar, money was borrowed from the unions at 4 per cent interest, the building was built, and the unions housed in it. Within five years, every dollar had been paid back to the unions, interest had been paid on the loans and during this time a reserve fund had been maintained in order that if any of the loaning unions, in an emergency, needed the return of their money they could be accommodated. The present temple has been a success beyond the fondest expectations of its projectors, because after paying interest and returning all loans there remained to the credit of the Association a bank balance sufficient to pay the interest on the money borrowed to buy the lot for a period of two years. In other words, it netted in excess of \$3000 profits.

The bonds which the unions are now asked to purchase bear 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This is as much as any bank in the city pays on deposits, and money invested in these bonds is much safer than in a bank.

Every union in the city having money in bank should buy some of these bonds and help along the speedy building of the temple. The interest is high and the investment safe.

Delegates to the Labor Council have been requested to bring this matter before their unions and report back to the Council on or before May 17th, as to whether their union will take some of the bonds.

If the unions of San Francisco are not to lag behind those of other cities, the necessary money for the building must be forthcoming, and the sooner the better, because at the present time the Hall Association is paying interest on an investment which is yielding no income, and is therefore a waste of money which can easily be avoided if the unions will but purchase these bonds at once.

It is to be hoped that within the next few weeks reports will be brought to the Council that sufficient unions are willing to buy bonds to build the new temple.

Stir up interest in your union and buy these bonds, so that the Association may proceed at an early date with the building.

Last Friday night, John I. Nolan announced that the molders had decided to take \$5000 worth of the bonds.

The Council itself also purchased another \$1000 worth.

It is to be hoped that the unions will take this matter up at their meetings, thoroughly discuss it and proceed at once to purchase some of these bonds. Get busy at once.

Fluctuating Sentiments

An old adage has it that "there are two ways of doing everything—a right and a wrong way." This may be applied to advancing unionism. The right way is to constantly demand the union label upon the things you buy, and the wrong way is to depend upon the other fellow to create the demand and protect your interests. Start today and do it the right way.

In the last issue of the "Trade and Labor Gazette," issued by the London Board of Trade, appears a warning by the British Consul-General at San Francisco, to workmen in England to stay away from this city until such time as they are informed that conditions are better, as at present there are thousands of idle men in search of employment in this city, and advertisements to the contrary are false.

The phossy-jaw bill recently signed by President Taft prohibits the importation and exportation of poisonous phosphorous matches, and places a prohibitive internal revenue tax on their manufacture within the United States. Drastic penalties are provided for violations of the law, which will be administered through the efficient federal internal revenue service of the Department of the Treasury. Thus one of the most dangerous of occupational diseases will be wiped out.

In a chapter entitled with some satire "the good old times," a writer who is analyzing conditions in Chicago 50 years ago, affirms that things are far better in American political and social life than they were then. Men have higher ideals, there is more true altruism, the social barriers are less marked and not so narrow. Limited, narrow, self-centered, confined to one political and religious creed which excluded all outside it from sympathy, men lived on lower levels and knew less of humanity and kindness than men of today.

The "Christian Science Monitor" says: "Workmen would seem to be arriving in San Francisco at present faster than they can be absorbed either by the regular demand or by the exposition company. It would be well if San Francisco kept the workers of the country closely informed as to the conditions prevailing there industrially." The unions of San Francisco try to keep the workers informed, but there are others here whose interests are better served by keeping them misinformed, and they do not hesitate to falsify to forward their interests.

In political campaigns it is usually much easier to get people interested in candidates than in policies. A bond issue or a charter amendment never gets as many votes, affirmative and negative, as the candidates for mayor. There isn't the human interest about principles that there is about persons. This is one of the reasons why an eminent sociologist, Prof. F. H. Giddings, of Columbia University, welcomes the initiative and referendum. In his presidential address before the American Sociological Society, Professor Giddings insists that the spread of the democratic movement is going to have an important educative effect. The initiative and referendum, he says, are going to increase the interest in the great issues before the nation, because they will compel people to think about things as well as to care about candidates. Of course, this is merely one aspect of the case. The initiative and referendum are being adopted because people desire them to accomplish certain definite objects and to remedy certain definite evils. But it is reasonable to expect that they will have the further effect of stimulating a wholesome interest in public questions.

Wit at Random

"When I was shipwrecked in South America," said Captain Bowsprit, "I came across a tribe of wild women who had no tongues."

"Mercy!" cried one of the listeners of the fair sex. "How could they talk?"

"They couldn't!" snapped the old salt. "That's what made 'em wild."—"Judge."

A minister was assigned to a small parish not long ago, and upon his arrival found his new field of labor all that could be desired, with the exception of old Bill Johnson. Bill was very much addicted to looking upon the wine when it is red, and the new minister at once announced his intention of bringing him to see the error of his ways.

"Well, of course, we know you mean right, parson," one of the elders said, slowly stroking his white beard, "but it would be a mighty bad thing for the place if old Bill was to quit drinking."

"Why, what do you mean, brother?" the puzzled minister asked.

"Well, parson, it's like this," the elder explained. "There ain't a more convincing speaker nowhere than old Bill. Every time he gets drunk and sobers down he gets somebody to sign the pledge with him, and the other fellow pretty nearly always keeps it."

Before the use of chloroform had become so general as it is in our day a quack advertised that he would draw teeth painlessly. A patient was placed in the chair, the instrument applied to his tooth, with a wrench, followed by a groan from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer.

"Stop!" said the dentist. "Compose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain, but I only gave you that twinge to show you Carter's operation."

Again the instrument was applied to the tooth, and another tug, and another roar.

"Now, don't be impatient. That is Logan's method," said the dentist.

Another application, another tug, another roar.

"Now, pray be quiet. That is Tate's way, I see very well that you do not like it, and I am not surprised."

By this time the tooth hung by a thread, and whipping it out the operator exultingly exclaimed: "That's my mode of extracting teeth. You are now able to compare it with the operations of Carter, Logan and Tate."—Tit-Bits.

This happened in Indianapolis the other day: The man dashed down the street after the retreating car. Every muscle was strained, his breath came in quick gasps, the beads of moisture stood out upon his forehead. His feet were working like the pedals on a bicycle. He only touched the ground in the most altitudinous places. "I'll—catch—that—car," he gasped, "or die!" Faster went the car. Faster went the man. He overturned fruit stands and aged blind men in his career. He knocked down children. But onward he rushed. He collided with a perambulator. The baby was knocked into the street. The mother of the child picked it up. She pointed a finger at the disappearing form of the man. "Murderer!" she hissed. He draws nearer to the car. Nearer yet. He reaches out his hand. He touches the rail at the back. He puts forth one last convulsive effort. He is on the car. He sinks breathless into a seat and mops his brow. The conductor touches him on the shoulder. "No passengers by this car," says the conductor. "We're goin' to the stables."

Miscellaneous

RECORD BREAKING.

By Michael McGovern.

The mania for record breaking

Would seem the order of the day;

For greater output trusts are seeking

A cheaper and a quicker way.

The bosses get their men to hustle—

Cigars are passed and men are praised,

But when for wages there's a tussle

There is no haste to have them raised.

In mills and mines and other places

The cry is "greater output." So

The boss, by orders, rudely chases

His men around who may be slow;

He wants more work for smaller wages

And crews are pitted to compete,

And any murmur that presages

A strike, the "Bounce" will grumblers meet.

The engineer is told to hurry,

He must not have his train behind;

And oftentimes a sense of worry

Is preying on the brave man's mind.

His speed must be increased in order

To be on time—He jumps the track!

And death has taken o'er its border

Some people's lives 'twill ne'er give back.

The steamship company for breaking

The record, builds a faster ship,

And tells, while to the captain speaking,

He must competitors outstrip.

The captain, poorly compensated,

Must mind his job, and full of gloom,

He speeds to death with the ill-fated

New ship, and hundreds meet their doom.

The aviator—foolish fellow—

Will brave the air and upward soar

Where soon a storm may round him bellow—

He falls to earth and is no more.

The automobile chauffeur races

To break a record and he flies

Through fences and forbidden places

And through his recklessness he dies.

Thus death and ruin "records" follow

And people's lives endangered are,

Yet death's low drumbeats, sounding hollow,

Are seldom noticed from afar.

The traveling public needs protection

Against this systematic greed;

How sad, that wrecks in their direction,

Must call us ere we will take heed.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

By Will Irwin, in the "Masses."

You see, this is how we have arranged it in our accumulated wisdom. Get how you can. Then give a little of your gettings that you may enjoy a fine moral emotion and save your own precious soul. When, for example, you see a poor, wizened child, doomed by the mysterious act of God to poverty and distress, have the District Visitor make a note of it, and on Christmas bring joy into its little life by presenting it with some toy—for example, a doll, dressed by the choking, coughing, back-breaking industry of a whole family of other poor little children at the rate of \$4.71 a week. So shall your own soul be saved and the basic principles of Christianity maintained.

Samuel Smith, proprietor of a tailor shop in St. Louis, has just been fined \$500 and costs for using illegally the union label of the Garment Workers' Union. The fine is the heaviest one ever imposed in St. Louis on a similar charge. It is stated by officials of the union that other prosecutions are to follow at once.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Decision in Steam Fitters' Case.

At the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor the report submitted by the executive council recommended, after giving a brief history of the jurisdiction dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, "that the pipe fitting trade should be represented in the A. F. of L., also in the Building Trades Department, by one general association of the pipe fitting industry—the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada." It was further recommended "that the executive council of the A. F. of L. be instructed and the executive council of the Building Trades Department be requested to carry this into effect." The Atlanta convention adopted this report. Following the convention conferences were held between the representatives of the organizations involved, with a view of securing amalgamation and putting into effect the action of the convention, but the International Association refused to accept the terms of amalgamation. The executive council then decided "that unless the amalgamation is agreed to by April 1, 1912, no payment of per capita tax or of any other character shall be received from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, and that the American Federation of Labor will on and after May 1, 1912, recognize but one organization of the pipe-fitting industry, that being the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada." A circular letter has just been issued, in substance stating, "there is now but one organization of the pipe-fitting industry recognized by the American Federation of Labor and its departments, namely, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and all international and national unions, all State federations and city central bodies, and all organized labor of America are, in the interest of the workers in the pipe-fitting industry, the wage earners of the country and for a well ordered, self-imposed discipline in our movement, requested and urged to aid by every means within their power to carry into effect the decision of the American labor movement in this case."

"Anti-Gag" Provision Adopted.

The House has adopted a provision in the post office appropriation bill which will prevent the imposition of the "gag-rule" on employees in the postal service. The vote on this provision was 132 in favor and 1 against, the Republican minority leader, Mr. Mann, recording his vote in the negative. This provision will restore to the employees of the Government their rights as citizens under the constitution and prohibit the promulgation of any executive order denying the right of postal employees of the Government to appear before committees in Congress or engage in other activities in securing increases in wages, shortening of hours, or redress of grievances. The American Federation of Labor is directly responsible for the insertion of this provision in the bill, and the postal employees, as well as all other employees of the Government, if this provision is accepted by the Senate, will be protected in their right to form labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is probable that the Senate will accept this provision in the bill, and as it is an amendment to the post office appropriation bill, the president will be powerless to eliminate the provision except by vetoing the entire bill.

Adopts Parcels Post Provision.

A provision in the post office appropriation bill provides for a limited parcels post to be operated only on rural routes. It restricts the delivery of packages to rural routes, but allows delivery from one route to another where the two routes center in the same post office. The rate agreed to is 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound up to 11 pounds, this being the maximum weight that can be carried, and a general parcels post service of 12 cents a pound for 11 pounds is also provided. The rural route parcels post has been adopted as an experiment and a provision is incorporated in the bill to appoint a committee of three Representatives and three Senators to study all the bills that have been presented on the subject and present a report to the next session of Congress.

Longshoremen Get Agreement.

The Great Lakes Towing Company has signed a two years' contract with the Licensed Tugmen's Association and the firemen and linesmen. The agreement calls for a monthly increase of \$3.71 for every tugman and \$3 for the firemen and linesmen. The agreement recognizes the union and provides for the employment of only members of the two crafts. The Great Lakes Towing Company is a part of the Lake Carriers' Association and the agreement includes every port on the chain of lakes.

For Competent Seamen.

Congressman Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, has introduced a bill which, if enacted into law, will prevent a ship from going to sea without a sufficient number of trained seamen aboard to man every life boat. Congressman Berger of Wisconsin also introduced a bill proposing government ownership of all radio telegraph systems within the United States.

The Senate Insists.

By a vote of 42 to 36 the Senate has refused to recede from its amendment to the joint resolution providing for the direct election of Senators. The Senate conferees failed to reach an agreement and reconcile the differences between the House and the Senate, and so reported to the Senate. Thereupon, by the decisive vote above mentioned, the Senate maintains its position. The amendment as proposed by the Senate retains the right of Congress to exercise a supervisory power over the time, manner and place of holding election of Senators, whereas the House resolution, as passed, gives this power to the States. It is thought that the House will recede from its position and accept the Senate amendment.

Textile Workers Organizing.

The Polish-speaking textile workers of Thorn-dyke, Mass., have organized a local union and have been granted a charter from the United Textile Workers of America. At Ware, Mass., also, the English-speaking mill workers recently organized a local union with a good membership. American Federation of Labor organizers are working in nearly all the mill towns in Massachusetts, and are meeting with splendid success.

Boot and Shoe Workers Conferring.

There have been recently conferences held between the representatives of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and representatives of an independent shoe workers' union with a view of amalgamation. The outlook appears promising for the independent organization affiliating with the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union attached to the American Federation of Labor.

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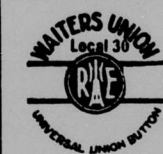
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THE
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255 PACIFIC BUILDING

LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD



COOKS' UNION No. 44
338 KEARNY STREET

ALLIED CULINARY WORKERS



BARTENDERS' UNION No. 41
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— OF —
**SAN FRANCISCO
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UNION LABEL SHIRTS

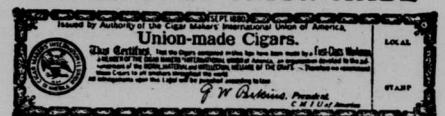
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Another Anti-Injunction Bill Reported.

As stated in last week's letter, Chairman Wilson of the House labor committee favorably reported an injunction limitation bill to the House. Following that, the judiciary committee of the House favorably reported another injunction limitation bill. This latter bill contains provisions which prevent the issuance of injunctions, either temporary or permanent, without previous notice to the parties to be enjoined, and without a hearing, except in certain cases. It also forbids blanket injunction. It is expected that a minority report will be filed by the Republican members of the judiciary committee on this latter bill.

Require Two Operators.

The Senate has passed a bill requiring two or more wireless operators on every ocean-going vessel carrying 100 people, whether passengers or crew, an operator to be on duty at all times, and further requiring that the wireless apparatus be capable of transmitting and receiving messages from a radius of at least 100 miles. The bill was passed without discussion or a dissenting vote and is to go into effect on July 1, 1912.

Car Strike Probably Averted.

Danger of a street-car strike that threatened to tie up the traffic in Pittsburg has probably been averted by the resumption of negotiations looking toward an amicable adjustment. The old wage agreement expired at midnight, April 30th, but it has been agreed that the car service shall be maintained until further conferences are held.

Reach Agreement.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union on April 20th reached a satisfactory agreement with reference to the jurisdiction to be held by both organizations. A circular letter has been sent out, giving in detail the agreement. The agreement was reached by committees representing both organizations, and it is provided that in the

event a dispute arises over the intent of the agreement or over the jurisdiction claimed by either association, the committees shall be reconvened to adjust the same, with the further provision that should an agreement not be reached by this joint committee a plan of arbitration is provided. The agreement is to remain in force until changed by mutual consent.

To Regulate Wage Disputes.

Congressman Lenroot of Wisconsin has introduced a bill in the House providing that before any general reduction of wages of any one class of employees of a common carrier shall become effective employees shall be given the right to protest, and that the matter shall be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for determination.

Proposed "Educational Fund."

It is reported that at the recent convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association a proposal was discussed to raise an "educational fund" of \$1,000,000, this fund to be utilized to "collect statistics on the wages paid the typographical and allied labor unions throughout the country; their rules and regulations, the same to be tabulated, codified, printed and distributed among the publishers."

Convention for Iron Molders.

It is reported that the referendum vote taken by the membership of the International Molders' Union has resulted favorably on the question of holding a convention this year, and that it will be convened in Milwaukee. This organization usually holds conventions once in four years, if indorsed by a referendum vote. The last convention was held in Philadelphia in 1907.

Home For Infirm Members.

The Journeymen Cooks' and Helpers' Union of Denver has purchased a plot of ground with buildings for the purpose of establishing a home for its aged and infirm members. It is proposed that the inmates will assist in raising garden truck and other necessities for supplying the table and for market.

SCHOOL FOR MEN AND BOYS.

In another column of this paper will be found an advertisement of the Young Men's Christian Association's day and night schools for young men and boys. In many cases individual instruction is given without extra cost and all branches are largely supplementary, assisting men to improve in their various studies, preparing for advancement in life.

The night Law School closes its twelfth year on the 17th of this month. The association maintains a valuable law library in connection with this school. The reading room is one of the best supplied in San Francisco as nearly all the leading publications of the day will be found on file. Those representing organized labor are the "American Federationist," the "Labor Clarion" and the "Typographical Journal."

I. W. W. DENOUNCED.

In an interview at Tacoma, where the Longshoremens of the Pacific Coast are in session in convention, T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremens' Association, said:

"I shall recommend at the international convention at Port Huron, Mich., that a man must choose between the Industrial Workers of the World and the International Longshoremens' Union, and I expect similar action will be taken here. The I. W. W. has no respect for man, God, country, or the devil."

The conditions are such as to warrant the employer and legitimate organizations getting together to fight against the red flag, he said.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 7, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: D. D. Phelan.

Transfer withdrawn: Albert Moran, Local No. 310.

Transfers deposited: W. J. E. Theill, violinist, Local No. 310; F. J. Wilmington, pianist, Local No. 509; Mrs. W. S. Enslow, pianist, Local No. 212.

Permission was granted members to volunteer for concert benefit Titanic fund held at the Fairmont Hotel.

Following is a revised list of the picnic committee which will hold its next meeting in the committee rooms at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 14th. The committee has selected Thursday, July 18th, and Shell Mound Park for the date and place the picnic will be held. All members of the committee are urged to attend the next meeting. A. J. Giacomini, N. H. Lee, S. Greene, G. Ruge, G. Kenney, J. Cray, G. Price, G. Pinto, F. Moore, S. H. King, H. Del Monte, W. Bellard, G. Warn, F. Peckham, M. Fogel.

Mr. Henry Hadley, director of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, leaves this week for the East on a short visit, and upon his return rehearsals will begin for next season's concerts.

The benefit given at the Orpheum Theatre on Friday morning last by this organization was a great artistic success and quite so financially. Exact figures cannot be given at this time, but the proceeds will amount to at least \$1100, and as there were no expenses incurred this entire sum will go to the widows and orphans of those brave musicians who died as heroes and as men. The committee which had the benefit in charge desires at this time to sincerely thank the membership for that earnest and hearty co-operation, without which such success could not have been possible. Anyone desiring a program may obtain one by applying to the president.

J. Von Rudisill, Local No. 33, and Alvin B. Rische, Local No. 148, reported playing last week at the Columbia.

BAKERS WIN FIGHT.

As was announced at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night, about 200 men employed in the Latin bakeries of this city quit work Saturday night, because the employers refused to grant Saturday as the weekly day of rest. Shortly after this had taken place, nearly all of the employers signed an agreement to grant the conditions asked, and it was reported at bakers' headquarters that only a few of the Latin bakers were now out, and that before the close of the week all but one proprietor would sign up.

In order that the victory may be made permanent it is essential that the demand for the union label on all French and Italian bread be kept at high-water mark.

The bakers have had a long and hard struggle in this city to unionize the Latin bakeries, and now that their efforts have finally been crowned with success the union men and women of the city should see to it that the success is made permanent. To demand the label is the only way to do it.

THREATEN STRIKE.

Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway are on the point of strike. President Perham of the O. R. T. and other officials, it is stated, have been met by a flat refusal of the officials to take under consideration the demands of the telegraphers.

PRINCETON PARK

AT PRINCETON-BY-THE-SEA

San Mateo County on the line of the Ocean Shore R. R., 26 miles from the Civic Center of San Francisco.

A magnificent place for Picnics and Outings.

Dancing Pavilion, 60 x 125. Grounds enclosed by high board fence.

Satisfactory arrangements made with Unions and lodges for their annual picnics upon a very generous percentage basis.

For further information pertaining to the Park, apply to

**JACK WOLFF, Manager,
129 Sutter Street.**

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held on May 3, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials — Longshore Lumbermen and Clerks' Association—F. Sullivan, Geo. McNulty, Martin Johnson, H. S. Swanson, J. A. Mitchell, John T. Sullivan. Pattern Makers—J. Jarvis, vice W. Ensbury. Waitresses—Mary Everson, vice Minnie Andrews. Upholsterers—R. T. Barry, vice L. Harris; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Stove Mounters' International Union, notifying Council of a number of unfair stove manufacturers. From Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C., in relation to bill on the registration of labels. From Caledonia Club of San Francisco, requesting the Council's assistance in giving entertainment for the benefit of the survivors of the Titanic disaster. From Senator Perkins and Representatives Clark, Kahn and Alexander in reference to resolutions adopted by Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the United Textile Workers of America, appeal for aid in behalf of their members on strike in New York and New Jersey. From Musicians No. 6, asking for a boycott on picnic of National Croviation Society. From Cooks' Union No. 44, relative to the actions of Jellison's Cafe in discharging white help and employing Chinese. From Bakers No. 24, asking support of Council in their fight for one day's rest in seven in the Latin bakeries. From the California Free Speech League, San Diego, request for aid.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Stable Employees' Union No. 404, resolutions protesting against theatres of this city in raising prices on Sundays and holidays, the only time the working people have an opportunity to patronize them. From National League for Medical Freedom, asking Council to assist in defeating the Owens' Bill, which proposes to establish a United States Bureau of Health. From International Association of Machinists, No. 44, Washington, D. C., asking Council's assistance in the passage of bills to defeat the Taylor System of Shop Management.

Referred to Secretary—From Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, asking Council's assistance in adjusting dispute with laborers relative to the cutting off of concrete piles. From Campaign Committee on Home Rule in Taxation League, acknowledging receipt of check, and asking that representatives be appointed to work in conjunction with League.

Referred to Trustees—Report of Financial Secretary and Treasurer for quarter ending April 30, 1912.

Referred to Elections and Nominations—Communication from the Charter Revision Committee, asking that a delegate be appointed to fill vacancy caused by the absence of W. R. Hagarty.

Communication received from the Socialist party, asking Council to appoint a committee of three to co-operate in conjunction with Building Trades Council, for the purpose of furthering legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum. On motion the request was complied with, and the following committee appointed: Delegates J. W. Mullen, A. J. Gallagher and John I. Nolan.

Communication received from the District Council of Painters containing resolutions relative to the attitude of W. B. Moses & Son of Washington, D. C., toward organized labor, and asking that the resolutions be indorsed and forwarded to Washington. On motion the resolutions were indorsed, and secretary instructed to comply with the request.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—Reported not having heard from Newspaper Publishers regarding a further conference. Musicians—Reported having given a grand concert for the benefit of the survivors of the Titanic. Bakers No. 24—Reported relative to their fight for a one day's rest in seven, and asked delegates to refrain from eating French bread.

Label Section—Minutes of Label Section of May 1st were read and filed.

Executive Committee—The request of Horse-shoers for a boycott on the Ferry Stables was placed in the hands of the secretary for adjustment; concurred in. The request of Upholsterers' Union for action against Japanese Furniture Factory was laid over for one week, and committee notified to appear; concurred in.

The secretary was directed to advise Coopers' Union No. 65 that it was ready to take action against the firm of Bertin & Lepori upon their request.

A large number of representatives of Milk Dealers and Milk Wagon Drivers was before the committee regarding a so-called blanket boycott, and protesting against same. After considerable discussion the committee decided to grant an extension of ten days' time so that both sides might get together and adjust their differences; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having held a meeting with the representatives of the State Federation of Labor, and State Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the purpose of considering labor legislation to be proposed at the next Legislature. The committee having prepared a bill for the establishment of State employment bureaus in a number of cities in the State, took a number of matters in relation to said proposition under advisement. The committee recommended that the Council invite the State Building Trades Council and Railroad Brotherhoods to co-operate with them in their future meetings, looking forward to suitable legislation at the next session of the California Legislature. The report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported having been unable to get the organizations that were eligible in the Provision Trades Council to take any interest whatever in the re-organization of said Council, and that only four or five unions, mostly those employed in the culinary line, were present. The committee stated that it intended to take this matter up with more vigor, and would again call it to the attention of those organizations who had failed to attend.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—The chair appointed the following delegates to the "Home Rule in Taxation League": Bros. Caverly, Ellison and Scharenberg.

Election of Officers—Delegate A. W. Broulett was elected to represent this Council in the Charter Revision Convention, vice W. R. Hagarty.

Special Order of Business—Report of Building Committee of the S. F. L. C. Hall Association. Under this head Bro. Bell reviewed the work of the association for the past six years in trying to secure a permanent location and home for the San Francisco labor movement. Bro. McCabe also spoke in behalf of the project and stated that at the present time the association needed at least \$45,000 for the purpose of proceeding with the work; and that blue prints were made and plans to begin work were being considered, but that before this could be done at least \$38,000 was necessary. After considerable discussion by a large number of delegates, and pledges of assistance from the representatives of a large number of local unions, the following motion prevailed: Moved that we make this matter a spe-

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Rye

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Soft Drink and Mineral Water

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

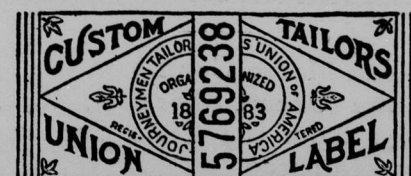
A GREAT NEW SHOW.

MILE. FREGOLESKA, The Roumanian Nightingale; Joseph Hart's "DINKELSPIEL'S CHRISTMAS," by George V. Hobart with Bernard Reinold; STUART BARNES, Singing Comedian; "FEAR," a Dramatic Story of the Southwest; MAXINE BROTHERS, with BOBBY, the Comedy Dog; LESTER, America's Premier Ventriloquist; AIDA OVERTON WALKER and Company of 10; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—FOUR HOLLO-WAYS, in Their Sensational Wire Act.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

cial order of business for Friday evening, May 17, 1912, at 9 o'clock, to hear reports from the various organizations regarding whatever action may be taken by them in the matter of purchasing bonds; motion carried. Considerable discussion ensued regarding the purchase of bonds by this Council and the following motion was made: Moved that the Council go on record as being in favor of purchasing one thousand dollars worth of bonds when called for by Hall Association; motion carried.

Receipts—Undertakers, \$6; Web Pressmen, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Postal Clerks, \$6; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$18; Butchers, \$8; Machinists, \$20; Laundry Workers, \$20; Refund telephone bill from Garment Workers, \$2; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Elevator Conductors, \$4; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$4; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Office Employees, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$8. Total, \$128.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Wm. Duggan, auto hire, \$5; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Examiner," 75 cents; Pacific Telephone Co., \$15.62; S. F. L. C. Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; "Labor Clarion," \$50; donation to Textile Workers, \$10; Home Rule in Taxation League, \$50. Total, \$307.12.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Meeting Held Wednesday Evening, May 1, 1912.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, May 1st, was called to order at 8:00 p. m., President F. A. O'Brien in the chair.

Roll call of officers and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Credentials of P. E. Dempsey of Waiters' Union, Local No. 30; Frank Heavey and Wm. Tibbals of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 226; J. E. Tibbetts of Housesmiths' and Architectural Iron Workers' Union, Local No. 78, and Isadore Less of Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local No. 148, were received and the delegates duly seated.

Reports of Committees—Committee to visit the Mission Merchants' Association in regard to complaint against not being permitted to participate in the union-label window display, reported having done so and that the matter had been satisfactorily explained. Committee to visit the Bakers' Union at its special meeting in advocacy of the union label, reported having done so and was well received. Committee to visit the Office Employees' Union in behalf of the union label, card and button, reported having done so and was well received.

Report of Agitation Committee—Committee rendered a complete report on the revised constitution and by-laws which were read and laid over until the next meeting for consideration; also recommended that the remaining 100 three-sheet posters advertising the union label be posted up; the recommendation was concurred in and the same ordered posted up in the Potrero district and south of Market street.

Reports of Unions—Bakers' Union—Delegates reported that their local had voted in favor of placing a union label on bread and that the same is now pending before the international organization for final action. Janitors' Union—Delegates reported that Turn Verein Hall on Sutter street is now fair, employing union janitors. Grocery Clerks—Delegates reported that their 1912 agreement went into effect on May 1st, and that none of their members are now permitted to work after 7 p. m. on week days, 9 p. m. on Saturdays, and do not work on Sundays; and request that all

union men and women and friends do their trading within these hours, and do not trade with stores where the clerk cannot show his union button. Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers—Reported that the Iron Trades Council will give annual picnic at Monticello Grove on June 16th.

Report of Trustees—The Board of Trustees submitted report for the quarter ending March 31, 1912, showing the financial condition of the Label Section, which was duly ordered recorded.

Communications and Bills—From the Labor Council, tendering its space in the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' souvenir program to the Label Section for its use; referred to the president and secretary to use their judgment in using for best advantage of Section. From United Garment Workers of America of Syracuse, N. Y., stating that the firm of Summerfield & Haines of this city now carries in stock an assortment of high-grade clothing that bears the union label of the garment workers, correct in style and quality, and asking the assistance of organized labor in demanding it. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of resolutions from the Retail Clerks' District Council No. 3, in favor of the universal label; filed. From Schoenfeld Clothing Co., stating that it now has a new and complete shipment of union labeled shirts, neckwear, suspenders, underwear, hats and clothing at reasonable prices, and asking the patronage of organized labor; filed for reference. From Neustadter Bros., promising to take up the matter of putting in a stock of union-labeled underwear and give same favorable consideration; filed. From Eloesser-Heynemann Co., stating that it is very difficult for them to keep making their line of flannel overshirts under union labor conditions unless the union men demand the union-labeled product in preference to all others, as the competition with Chinese and Japanese labor is becoming very keen. Secretary instructed to communicate with the committee on supplies of the Board of Supervisors requesting that they give preference to union-labeled products, and showing that by doing so they keep the white men and women of this city at work under fair conditions. From the American Soda Works, showing that they use the union label on all their products, and are firm advocates of the same and request that we give them our patronage when buying soda waters and oyster cocktails.

Bills—The following bills, after being favorably reported on by the Board of Trustees, were ordered paid, viz: S. F. Council Hall Association, rent of hall for May, 1912, \$8; R. J. Waters & Co., two enlarged pictures of union-label window display, \$2; Jas. H. Barry & Co., printing and envelopes, \$4.50; J. P. Griffin, secretary's salary and expenses for April, 1912, \$15; Agitation Committee, for agitation work, \$4.50; Building Trades Temple Hall Association, rent of auditorium for concert, evening of April 17th, \$20.

New Business—Motion made and carried that the Label Section take a quarter page advertisement in the Iron Trades Council's picnic program of June 16th, with the proviso that there shall not be any advertisements of any unfair firms.

N. B.—The Label Section desires to impress upon all trade unionists the necessity of demanding the union label, card and button, at this time more than any other, especially while the downtown merchants are making an effort to secure good assortments of union-labeled products, and don't be led astray with the argument that any article is made by union labor that does not bear the union label, as a vast amount of this kind of work has been done of late by merchants and clerks who are not favorable to our movement yet at the same time like to take our money and glad to get it.

The union label is the only guarantee that anything is union made.

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.



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Capital actually paid up in cash \$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds \$ 1,631,282.84
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MAY, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunst, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleone Press	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2330 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crockier, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	*McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	532 Commercial
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(136)	Panama Press	268 Market
(41)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First

(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Ross, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave.
(33)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press	249 Minna
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(232)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
	Galloway Litho. Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

	Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
	California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
	Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
	Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
	Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
	Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

	Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
	Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Wednesday will be election day and the polls will be open at the headquarters of the union, 787 Market street, from 12 o'clock noon, until 7 o'clock in the evening. Official ballots and ballot boxes will be distributed to the various chapels entitled under the law to them. This is the most important election in the history of the union and it is to the interest of every member to register his or her choice for the various offices.

The Cooks' Union made complaint last Friday night at the Labor Council against Jellison's.

Fresno has a hot contest on for delegate to the Cleveland convention. The candidates are: George Griffin, C. C. Lingle and Ray W. Baker.

At the adjourned meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, held in the Labor Temple last Sunday afternoon, the proposition of the Labor Council that local unions take a referendum vote on the matter of going into political activity was made a special order of business for the meeting on May 26th.

The proposed amendment to the constitution to the effect that the salaried officers of the union shall hold office for only two years will come up for discussion and action at the next meeting.

J. W. Kelly, O. H. Mickel, W. E. Pitschke, J. A. Prentiss and J. J. Livingston were named a committee to confer with like committees from other organizations connected with the printing trade as to arbitration measures with publishers.

The union decided to take a half page in the souvenir of the stereotypers and electrotypers to be published during the convention next June.

Twenty apprentices, who have served more than two years at the trade, made application for membership.

Following are the figures sent to the propaganda committee by Secretary Hays last Saturday night: Second proposition (by San Francisco) for 18,756, against 7468; majority in favor 11,288; third proposition (by executive council) for 12,004, against 13,280; majority against 1276. It is not probable that the result will be in the May "Journal" as Hays says: "Vote just canvassed."

The propaganda committee presented its final report and the members were given a rising vote of thanks for the way in which they discharged their duties.

A donation was made to the button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, who are still on strike.

The union, having already subscribed \$2000 to the San Francisco Labor Temple Association and having promised to invest \$8000 more, will decide at the next meeting how much it will subscribe as a second investment.

J. J. O'Rourke, nominated as a member of the executive committee; Val Hanlon, for the auditing committee; D. G. Francis, J. A. Prentiss and T. W. Kelly, for delegates to the international convention, have all declined.

C. R. Brockenshire and V. D. Medina, who for some time were guests at the Home in Colorado Springs, have returned to this city.

There is no opposition for any of the offices in Los Angeles Union except delegate to the Cleveland convention, and for this office the candidates are Grassmel, foreman of the ad alley, and J. M. Byrne of the "Tribune." The fight is expected to be a close one as the forces appear to be about evenly divided. Criswell is the candidate for president.

Bob Richville has arrived in the city and looks hale and hearty. His stay in the south improved his health. The last issue of the "Progressive" has a story on Los Angeles written by Bob. It is an interesting story.

It is announced that there are to be several candidates go on the local ballot by petition. Among them are mentioned Dan Shannon and Raymond Diggs.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Malters—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, In Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 17th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following deaths have been reported in trade union circles: William H. Vail of the barbers, Charles Thompson of the marine engineers, James Lantry of the riggers and stevedores, Peter Fox, material teamsters.

Local No. 131 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has elected Thomas P. Garrity, Joseph Floyd and T. J. Leary as delegates to the international convention that is to assemble in Detroit, Mich., June 10th. The local voted in favor of the proposed amendment to the constitution that provides that in the international body no local shall have more votes than there are delegates from the local. The local will hold its sixth annual outing and picnic in Marin County, Sunday, May 26th.

The brewery workers of Denver have just gained an increase in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent, and in addition the engineers, who had been working seven days a week, gained the six-day week. For a time it looked as though a strike could not be avoided, but Organizer Joseph Proebstle succeeded in settling the difficulty.

Saturday evening, May 18th, the San Francisco Gas and Water Workers' Union will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a smoker in Knights of Pythias Hall, Thirteenth and Valencia streets. At this affair there will be speaking, recitations and vaudeville turns. Refreshments will be furnished in abundance.

International President Matt Commerford of the Steam Engineers will arrive in this city between the 15th and 20th of this month, when a reception will be tendered him at Brewery Workers' Hall on Capp street by Lodges Nos. 64 and 59 of San Francisco. Mr. Commerford is coming to this Coast on a business trip in the interest of his organization. At the reception tendered him a band will be in attendance, refreshments will be served and vaudeville turns will be numerous enough to furnish an evening of capital entertainment.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council R. Caverly, E. Ellison and Paul Scharrenberg were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Home Rule and Taxation Society in obtaining signatures to a petition to bring local taxation before the people.

The law and legislative committee is to consider a proposed bill to have a justice court attend to all complaints of workmen for the recovery of wages due. Labor Commissioner McLaughlin declared that a great deal of his time is taken up in the consideration and determination of this class of cases.

At the meeting Monday night the Bartenders' Union instructed Secretary Regan to prepare the new headquarters in Pythian Castle, Valencia, near Market street, for occupancy by May 15th. Regan expects to fit the new quarters out in an elaborate manner.

The Grocery Clerks' Union has decided to issue and distribute in all parts of the city an appeal to housekeepers to accustom themselves to conditions in making their purchases so as to enable the clerks to secure the closing of stores at 7 o'clock on week days, 9 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.

The Stable Employees' Union last Friday night presented a protest to the Council against theaters that charge an added price of admission on Sundays. This was referred to the law and legislative committee.

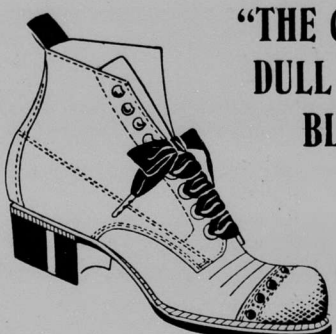
The law and legislative committee last Friday reported that it is considering the features of a bill for the establishment of State employment offices in this city, Stockton, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, Bakersfield and Fresno.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings until 10
B. KATSCHINSKI
Store Open Saturday
Evenings until 10

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SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports from all points indicate rising spirits among the men, and the situation at the present time is well portrayed in the columns of the "Liberator" under the heading "A word with you," as follows: "The Federation of Federations does not seek an extension of hostilities to other roads; it deprecates industrial clashes, and its policy now and in the future will be to avoid conflicts, but the rights of the strikers must be protected. Their right to determine what form of organization they desire to adopt must not be denied them, and to maintain this right they will marshal every force at their command."

"The strike now in progress on the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines and the M. K. & T. must be settled at an early date to insure peace and tranquility on the other roads in the strike territory. These roads can no longer be considered non-combatants; they are openly giving aid to roads affected by these strikes, and the only way to prevent hostilities will be an immediate settlement of the strike now in progress."

"The men who met at Kansas City and perfected plans for a Federation of Federations were keenly sensible of the importance of the struggle in which you boys on the firing line are now engaged. They were determined that you shall not be forced to continue the battle indefinitely; they propose that it shall terminate, and terminate soon. Every power at their command will be used to this end."

"The delegates from the forty-eight roads represented in that convention, speaking the sentiments of all the shop employees, left no doubt as to how the men on the other roads stand. They propose that the conflict on the three roads mentioned shall cease, or every road on the strike zone shall be tied up."

"You boys on the firing line need have no fear of the outcome of the struggles. The men on these other roads are with you to a man. They are eager to enter the conflict, if they must, to help you win this strike."

"The federated movement of shop employees has spoken. Well may the corporate masters tremble, for their reign of unbridled power is coming to an end. The Federation of Federations has sounded the death knell of their autocratic sway."

"Boys, the coalesced armies of railway shop employees of the South and East are marching over the hill to your defense! The white flag of surrender will be hoisted over the ramparts of the enemy."

BOILERMAKERS' PICNIC.

The thirty-second annual picnic of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Lodge No. 25, will be held at Princeton-by-the-Sea on Sunday, June 9, 1912.

Trains will leave Twelfth and Mission Streets at 9:40 in the morning over the Ocean Shore Line, and return at all hours in the afternoon.

Admission to adults will be \$1, and the proceeds are to be turned into the sick and funeral fund of the lodge.

To those who have ever attended one of the picnics given by the boilermakers it is unnecessary to say that an enjoyable time will be had.

BUTTON STRIKE STILL ON.

The Button Workers' strike at Muscatine, Iowa, is still on, and notwithstanding reports circulated by interested parties, there is no intention of declaring it off at this time. On the contrary, the strikers are confident of ultimate victory in their fight for a square deal.

A button carding machine is the latest invention to come to the assistance of the manufacturers. The machine is said to be a huge success, and it is reported that a large number of them will be installed in the local button plants. It is given out that ere long all buttons will be carded by machinery in the factories, thus ending forever the opportunity so long enjoyed by the women and children of Muscatine to amass fabulous fortunes by doing this work in the homes and churches at a cent and a half a gross.

ORPHEUM.

Mlle. Fregoleska will be heard at the Orpheum next week. She is a lyric soprano with a voice of bird-like quality. In her program she will include "The Bell Song" from "Lakme" and "The Angel's Song" from "Brago." Joseph Hart's production of "Dinkelspiel's Christmas" will be a perfect one. An excellent company, including Bernard A. Reinold, cleverly interpret this delightful little play. Stuart Barnes will contribute a number of most amusing comic songs. "Fear," a dramatic story of the Southwest, will be played next week only. Eugene Frazier, Ralph W. Bell, H. S. Griffith and Frank Lamb are the four good actors who take part in it. While the Maxine Brothers who come to the Orpheum next week are capable acrobats, gymnasts and balancers, their chief attraction lies in their diminutive fox terrier "Bobby," who is clever and well trained. Next week will be the last of Lester, Aida Overton Walker, and the Four Holloways.

ACCIDENT BOARD'S DECISION.

The Industrial Accident Board of the State of California has officially found that the loss of one eye by a laborer does not impair his working power and that the danger of risk of employment is little greater than in normal man, but that one so injured is impaired in his earning power by creating an additional difficulty in securing work.

The matter came before the board on an agreed statements of facts between Harry Christ, injured at Stockton while breaking up concrete pavement, and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, by which he was employed. It involved an interpretation of the new employers' liability act, passed by the last Legislature.

Under its interpretation as given, the board allowed Christ \$100 for medical and surgical expenses; full wages for slightly more than one week while he was in the hospital; 65 per cent of his wages for the following eight weeks, and 65 per cent of his probable loss in earning power, the same amounting to \$1.30 per week for a period of fifteen years, which will amount to a total of \$1014 in that period of time.

PLUMBERS MULCTED OF \$3500.

In a case in New York last week on the claim of Lambert Schouten, a plumber, the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers was mulcted of \$3500 before Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. Schouten brought suit for \$50,000, alleging that the union had expelled him without cause and without a trial, and that he had been unable to get work for four years on this account.

The jury decided that as in four years Schouten would have earned \$4500 if he had been able to get work, and as he admitted having earned \$1000, \$3500 was what the union must pay.

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